THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., Nº. 396. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 17 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BETSONSET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOISTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against, or being Indebted to the late C. W. GOODALL, Esq., Surgeon, are requested to forward particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st *March*.

THOMAS BELL,
Executor.
tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1858.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Consignee and Captain of the Brig *Woodlark*, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew.

tf Shanghai, 12th February, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st *January*, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

An outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26a Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at the Port of NINGPO, as a *Commission Merchant and Agent.*

C. S. MATHESON.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business hereforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st *January*, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
7ap Shanghai, 1st *January*, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorized to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at BANGKOK, SIAM, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
2ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Foochow.*

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow-foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPPERSCHMIDT.

KUPPERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS [illegible]THWELL has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.

DUDGETT & Co.
6fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have opened a Branch of our House at this Port.

VAUCHER FRERES.
27fe Shanghai, 15th September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Gallego FLOUR, just arrived per *Algonquin.* Apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th January, 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.
Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, 18 to 28 oz.
Apply to
NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 6th August, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	$ 2·00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10·00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10·00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10·00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2·00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2·00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1·00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	1·00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2·00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1·50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0·50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1·00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-A-Sae-hoe,*	0·50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0·75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1·00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0·50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1·00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2·00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2·00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3·00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1·00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2·00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2·00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2·00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2·00

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair.
Apply to
C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to
W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 3d 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

A situation as Book-keeper, shipping or general Clerk, by a gentleman aged 21. Salary no object. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address G. C., *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.

For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 8th January. 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Turkel Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary. Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared. Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards, ... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has opened a *Baking Establishment* in all its branches, as Bread and Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, Pastry-cook, &c., and hopes through care and attention to the business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Premises behind KIN-TE-YUEN'S Silk Shop, next door to Messrs. McKENZIE & Co.

J. S. BARON.
tf Shanghai, 31st October, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS.
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"*WILLIAM THE FOURTH.*"
AND
"*SOUNDARY.*"
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Braizier's Work,
promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE.

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquered ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

CHEUNSING.
CHURCH STREET—THIRD HOUSE WEST OF NORTH-GATE STREET,

INVITES attention to his stock of CANTON made GOODS—consisting of
CRAPE SHAWLS—Plain and embroidered
DRESS SILKS—Of newest patterns.
HANDKERCHIEFS—SATINS—SARSNETS.
LACQUERED WARE, IVORY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

These articles have been manufactured to Order, and are of fine quality. They will be sold at moderate prices for CASH

Shanghai, July 20th, 1856.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO.

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

BY
LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain J. M. Rogers, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Saturday, the 6th March, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong and Amoy.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Thursday, the 4th March*, and Parcels at this Office until 2 P.M. of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the insolvent Estate of Bonstedt & Co., Shanghae, are requested to meet at the Office of the undersigned at Noon on *Monday next, the 1st of March*.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

o Shanghae, 25th February, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. E. LOUREIRO has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. Beale, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, the following Lots of LAND situated on the French Concession, each Lot having a frontage on the Yangking-pang Creek.

Lot Nos.		now	fav	tee	havu	*frontage*
1	measuring about	6	¢	3	1	213 feet.
2	"	9	4	1	5	160 "
3	"	4	1	2	8	276 "
4	"	7	0	3	5	214 "
5	"	6	8	5	4	209 "

The Sale will take place on the Ground on *Wednesday, the 10th March*, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Terms of Sale.

One third of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder within ten days. Any Purchaser failing to complete his purchase to forfeit the first instalment paid by him.

One half of the expence of fresh Title Deeds to be borne by the Purchaser the remainder by the Estate.

tf Shanghai, 20th February, 1858.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

was held within the Company's Head Office, No. 5, George Street, Edinburgh, on Monday the 2d day of November 1857,—

WILLIAM JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.,
Manager of the National Bank of Scotland, in the Chair.

The Report by the Auditor, the Balance Sheet of the Company's Affairs as at 25th May 1857, and various statements exhibiting the progress and position of the Company, also a Report by the Directors, were submitted to the Meeting.

The following are the results as stated in the Report:—

The *Amount of New Assurances* effected during the Year, was	£304,190 8 0
The Corresponding *Annual Premiums*,	£ 11,057 2 3
The *Amount of Claims* by Death, during the Year, was	£ 17,319 17 0
The *Accumulated Fund*, as at 25th May 1857, amounted to	£258,453 11 6
The *Annual Revenue*, after Deduction of all Assurances Abandoned, Surrendered, or otherwise Cancelled, as at 25th May 1857, was	£ 84,801 12 9
The *Total Assurances* in Force, as at 25th May 1857, amounted to	£1,882,992 15 6

The following Tables were also submitted in farther illustration of the satisfactory progress of the Company:—

New Business.

Date.		*New Assurances effected in each year.*	*Number of Policies Issued in each year.*
		£ s. d.	
Nine Months, ending May 25.	1847,	102,274 11 0	112
Year ending May 25.	1848,	160,502 12 0	215
	1849,	129,993 13 0	205
	1850,	162,492 8 0	241
	1851,	184,408 13 7	274
	1852,	205,111 17 0	319
	1853,	236,317 11 10	478
	1854,	308,368 17 10	523
	1855,	319,371 3 8	531
	1856,	339,623 6 0	512
	1857,	304,190 8 0	467
		2,472,594 3 11	3,877

Claims by Deaths Compared with the Annual Revenue of each Year.

Date.		*No. of Deaths.*	*Claims by Death.*	*Revenue of each year.*
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nine Months ending May 25.	1847,	0	....	5,200 12 1
Year ending May 25.	1848,	2	877 15 3	11,742 17 2
	1849,	6	3,449 19 0	15,250 17 6
	1850,	3	2,699 19 0	20,423 10 9
	1851,	7	4,699 18 0	26,550 1 7
	1852,	7	3,249 19 0	37,323 16 5
	1853,	12	6,649 15 0	47,335 11 0
	1854,	21	11,299 16 0	58,673 3 0
	1855,	32	17,239 16 0	67,451 12 10
	1856,	21	17,916 5 0	76,686 17 2
	1857,	27	17,319 17 0	84,801 12 9
		148	85,395 19 3	451,730 12 1

The Chairman congratulated the Meeting on the position of the Company's Affairs, referring more particularly to the continued satisfactory result of its operations, and the limited extent of mortality experienced among the Lives Assured. He also took the opportunity of stating that the Deaths in India, consequent on the unfortunate state of affairs in that country, had only brought Claims on the Company, up to the latest dates, to the extent of about £3,000.

He likewise referred to the approaching Second Division of Profits in 1859, and expressed a hope that all interested in the Institution would use their best endeavours to extend the Company's Business before that date, so as to enable the Directors to state then, as they can do now, in terms of the Report,—"That the progress of the "Colonial Company has been more rapid and "more successful than that of any Assurance "Company which has preceded it."

By Order of the Directors,
WILL. THO. THOMSON, *Actuary*.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Secretary*.

Edinburgh, 5, George Street,
2d November, 1857. o

NOTICE.

IN order to expedite the delivery of the *North-China Herald*, particularly when the day of publication falls on Mail day, Copies, not addressed to Shanghai, will be forwarded through the Post-Office, here or at Hongkong, on receipt of a *standing* order to that effect from the Subscribers.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 27th February, 1858.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. Wells, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting up his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P.S.—On and after *the 1st of March*, H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.

tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3, P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoang Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

THE letter of M. T . . . . f. (sy.) dated Macao 5th February 1858 is received, and would have been inserted had the authority upon which the correction is made accompanied it, anonymous communications not being acceptable. The subject is interesting and will be enquired into when the translator of the Decree referred to, returns to Shanghai. If the writer will favor us by sending his name, it will be received in confidence, if desired.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 26	Singapore,	Feb. 2
Bombay,	Jan. 16	Hongkong,	Feb. 14
Calcutta,	Jan. 24	New York,	Dec. 11
Galle,	Jan. 23		

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 20th Feby., 1858.	*Ending 21th Feby., 1857.*
20,—*Max.* 52 *Min.* 34	*Max.* 55 *Min.* 40
21,— " 45 " 31	" 65 " 48
22,— " 48 " 30	" 73 " 43
23,— " 53 " 32	" 43 " 38
24,— " 45 " 32	" 45 " 38
25,— " 51 " 35	" 40 " 34
26,— " 60 " 39	" 50 " 35

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6 months sight, *5s. 11d.*—First class Credits, *6s. 0d.*, per Shanghai Tael.
On India, no business.

OPIUM.

Malwa,	Tls. 530 *a* 535	Shanghai
Patna,	" 505 *a* 575	weight.

THE first fruits of the recent warlike operations in the Pearl river are at length beginning to appear. The Commercial embargo on Canton was to cease on the tenth, and in order that the awakening energies of the trade should meet with no unkindly nip, from the piratical hordes which infest the creeks in the neighbourhood of the city, a small force of Gunboats was to be organized under the command of Captain Fellowes, to keep those pests of the Chinese waters in check—if not to eradicate them altogether.

The Cantonese themselves, till lately, and from time out of date, the most arrogant, turbulent, and insolent people under the wide dominion of His Celestial Majesty—or, indeed, under any dominion whatever, we learn, were undergoing, at the hands of the Allies, that wholesome, and chastening moral and physical discipline, so necessary to men who have long had too much of their own way, and who have grown conceited, obstinate, and wilful by the corrupting indulgence,—and consequently to none more needful than to the denizens of the city of Rams. If report tells truly, the outward deportment of these *quondam* boastful despisers, and open revilers of the "outer barbarians" has already undergone almost pleasing, and salutary change. The insulting phrase, the opprobrious epithet, the insolent stare, and the occasional brick-bat have given place to the complaisant grin, the subdued demeanor, and what is most to be admired of all—a deferential doffing of the hat, on the approach of a Fankwai, which, although by no means a mark of respect amongst the Chinese themselves, exhibits, notwithstanding, a conformity with Western customs, that may be accepted as the prelude of others more important, and regarded as an augury of their future bearing towards strangers. Some by-gone experience of this particular people, makes the present change in their condition and conduct come more pointedly home to us, than it possibly can do to those who have not made their acquaintance until recently. Time was, and that not long ago, when to venture beyond the factory enclosures, was to invite insult, and occasionally to risk life; and when an interview with a man decorated with a button, was a boon as difficult of attainment as an introduction to the chief beauty of the Sultan's Harem, or a conversation upon political matters in general with Louis Napoleon. But, "Sweet are the uses of adversity:"—like another humanising influence, eulogistically and elegantly described by an ancient authority,—they too soften the manners, nor permit people to continue savages. Perhaps, however, the most significant achievement in this way, which has as yet been done, is the act of grace that, under Allied inspirations, Peh-kwei has published in favor of his back-sliding-countrymen. This former interlocutor in the "conversations with his Celestial Majesty" which were quoted from Mr. Meadows' book, in recent numbers of this Journal, and wherein the Chinese exponent displays the very smallest possible appreciation, and gives the least flattering picture of the "barbarians"—this Peh-kwei, with a moderation and forgetfulness of injuries quite Christianlike, promulgates an amnesty, whereby not only all Chinese servants who may have left English employment are permitted to return to it, but even communacious compradors, and others, whose patriotic impulses having been unable to overcome their affection for their foreign masters—or, it may be, the allurements of "barbaric gold," are embraced within its comprehensive indulgence; and being paternally forgiven, are permitted free scope to their besetting weakness, without any violence to their consciences:—a privilege which, no doubt, they will duly appreciate.

But the crowning occurrence which our latest intelligence from the South informs us of, is the extradition of Vice-roy Yeh. With a surprise, second only to that which we felt on hearing of his capture, we learned, that when the mail left, he was on the eve of departing for Calcutta. This arrangement we cannot but consider as a most happy one, and reflects credit upon those who have directed it. We are no advocates for the ancient custom of exhibiting captives of war dragged in triumph at the chariot wheels of their conquerors. There is nothing, indeed, that can afford pleasure to a properly regulated mind, in witnessing the abject-less degradation of a foe who has already fallen; and therefore, it is not to indulge in any such paltry and unworthy gratification, that we learn with satisfaction, of Yeh's removal from his native country, and from the scene of his almost kingly dignity; but it is because of the moral effect this step will have,—not only upon the people whom he leaves behind, but upon those also, amongst whom he is about to sojourn for a season.

The other aim, as we suppose, of Vice-roy Yeh's transference, if less important, is not less politic. As one of the highest personages amongst a people who, from time immemorial, have been indulging themselves in the delusion that they alone were irresistible, and exclusively civilized,—as a personage, little removed in point of dignity from the emperor himself, and one who seems by his past conduct to represent all the arrogance, the bigotry, and the exclusiveness of his race, he will have, during his detention at Calcutta, leisure and opportunity to witness the power of a people, whom, it is evident, he has very imperfectly known; but of whose capacities and achievements he will be furnished with unmistakeable proofs, wherever he may choose to turn. He will see there, a pomp of war, a magnificence and luxury of style, and an energetic system of government, entirely new to him;—and let his prejudices be what they may, they must needs yield, in presence of facts so patent, that even the most purblind cannot but observe, nor the most bigoted contemplate them, without an involuntary mental homage to the people by whom they have been accomplished. Even within Fort William, he will find himself sharing his captivity with a king, and, possibly, with an emperor who is descended from that Mogul family which in former days, conquered and gave a dynasty to China, but whose more immediate ancestors were long rivals in dominion and dignity, with the "Celestial" emperors of their day and generation.

Under such circumstances, and surrounded with so much that is eminently suggestive, Yeh must be either above or below humanity, if he receives from them no lesson to moderate his bigotry, or to make him feel that all the light of civilization is not confined within the limits, wide as they are, of the Chinese empire. He is the first Chinese magnate, we believe, who has ever been sent on his travels into a foreign land. When he returns to his native country—although it may be under the cloud of imperial displeasure, he might if spared and reinstated, prove far more useful to his master than ever, by telling him, from personal experience, as much truth about foreigners, as a courtier can dare to tell a despot; and if permitted, advising both him and his ministers to make themselves in future better acquainted with the ways and more liberal in the treatment of the "outer Barbarians" since it is clear that there is no hope whatever of avoiding, or getting rid of their presence in the empire.

We cannot forget that, while our quarrel with this same Vice-roy was at its height, and while we were preparing those measures for his castigation, which have fallen upon him since, with such signal severity, the entire native army of that Anglo-Indian province whither he is now going, rose in open revolt; and to all, save those who knew thoroughly the stuff of which Englishmen are made, appeared to be the sudden obscuration, and final setting of the splendid British dominion in the East, in a disastrous and endless night.

For a time, this unexpected, and utterly unprovided for calamity, granted the Chinese Vice-roy, and his chief city a respite. Unconscious, even of what, under huge difficulties we ourselves could do, the operations upon Canton were for the moment intermitted, and the trifling land force which had been collected for that purpose, was dispatched to India,—whilst those on the way were ordered to be intercepted, and also diverted to the same more urgent scene of action. Doubtless, Yeh was not ignorant of the lucky turn affairs seemed to have then taken for him at this juncture. His emissaries at Hongkong, there can be little question, took care to apprize him of the stroke of fortune which had apparently dissipated the threatening cloud which was gathering in his immediate neighbourhood; and it is not difficult to conceive the joy this occurrence must have afforded him, and the relief from any sombre misgivings which he might possibly have entertained.

But that which appeared impossible to him, and also to other people far better instructed in English affairs—if not more favorably inclined, was wondrously effected. The formidable mutiny was scotched, before even any external aid could reach our struggling countrymen; and what is more, the original measures in contemplation against Canton were persevered in, and have been fully carried out, under the gallant, judicious, and energetic command of Admiral Seymour, with a force almost exclusively naval, and which, being, under the circumstances, of no service in India, was left behind. It is to the scene of the former unprecedented feat in the history of the modern world, that Vice-roy Yeh is now removed; and if we conjecture aright, for a double purpose:—One to show the people of India—whether subject to, or independent of B itish rule, that the recent terrible convulsion which occurred amongst them, has been altogether insufficient to overwhelm even the improvised resources—far less to exhaust the energies, or to arrest, for more than a brief term, the warlike operations of Great Britain against a much more distant, and far more numerous and concrete people than themselves. The natives of India will see in the person of Vice-roy Yeh, a man the third in point of dignity in the Chinese empire, but for the time being a prisoner to the English,—a significant proof of the magnitude of those resources which Great Britain has at command, by which she has been enabled, at the same time, to crush a formidable revolt on the one hand, and to castigate an independent and powerful, but insolent people on the other. The lesson will, no doubt, be sufficiently pondered over, and produce its full effect. Acute as the Eastern intellect is in all matters, there is nothing which it is more keenly alive to, or can better appreciate, than the display of intrepid courage, and warlike prowess,—especially under circumstances where both emerge triumphantly from a struggle, in which the treachery, cunning, and cruelty of Eastern genius had full play, and every physical advantage which could accrue from the unsuspecting security, childlike confidence, and entire want of preparation on the part of those whom it had plotted to destroy, and wipe utterly from off the soil of India.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a translation from the latest *Peking Gazette* which has reached us. By the important extract which is given elsewhere it will be seen that the Emperor has been made fully cognizant of the occupation of Canton by the Allies, and that the first transports of his displeasure have fallen upon Yeh.

It would appear that Pei-kwei has represented the conduct of the Vice-roy in such a light that, while it exculpates himself from all responsibility or blame of the disastrous turn for the imperial interests which affairs at Canton have taken, puts the unfortunate Vice-roy more in the wrong than most people had previously supposed. Pei-kwei evidently declares that Yeh from the first, would take no council with his two immediate subordinates, nor share with them the responsibility of the measures which he adopted and maintained to the last in reference to the quarrel with the foreigners, but chose to think and act alone. Whether such be really the case rests of course on the representation of Pei-kwei. But as the Chinese official character, from all we have as yet learned of it, is little disposed to stand by the fallen fortunes of a superior, and from whom the light of imperial favor must of consequence be withdrawn, it is just possible that, the crafty subordinate may have chosen to vindicate himself, at the expense of his superior. But, be this as it may, it is clear that a profound sensation has been at length produced in the imperial council, and that the emperor is wrath with his delegate.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Muhkitenar and Pehkwei, in a joint memorial forwarded by express, have reported to us, that the Barbarians have rushed into their provincial city, &c., &c., &c.

Holding the office of Imperial Commissioner, for the direction of the affairs of the Barbarians, *Yeh Mingchin* ought to have devised means to keep in check the said Barbarians, if their demands were indeed so unreasonable and extravagant that they could not be granted; also he ought to have conferred with the commandant, the governor, and other officers of the city, so that measures for soothing and controlling them might have been seasonably adopted.

But while the said Barbarians did twice address communications to the commandant ("Tartar General"), the governor (Pehkwei), and the major-generals of Canton, the said governor-general Yeh Mingchin never once associated them with himself in council or in action; nay, many things that were contained in the communications (from the Barbarians) he kept secret and would not divulge. Thus day after day for a long time he dallied with and put off the Barbarians, till excited to wrath they suddenly entered the provincial city.

So very self-sufficient and obstinate was he, perverse and reckless, utterly disregarding the duties of his high commission!

Let Yeh Mingchin, therefore, be immediately degraded from his office.

To the other provincial officers of Canton—*Muhkitenar* the commandant, *Pehkwei* the governor, *Chwangki* and *Changling* major-generals, *Hangki* the commissioner of customs, *Keeg Kwohlin* the commissioner of finance, and *Chen Kiyin* the commissioner of justice,—though all more or less guilty of a dereliction of their duties in affording protection (to the city), yet inasmuch as they were not in the council of the said governor-general, some indulgence may be shown. Therefore, to all these let OUR favor be shown; and, instead of dealing with them rigorously according to the full measure of their guilt, as they have requested, let them be delivered over to the Board of Punishment. This is from the Emperor.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Let the governor-generalship of Kwangtung and Kwangsi be given to Hwang Tsungluen, and let him proceed immediately by express to perform the duties of that station; also let him receive and hold the seals of Imperial Commissioner, that so he may manage the affairs of the Barbarians.

Until we shall have reached, and entered on, the duties of that station, let whatever appertains to the office of the Imperial Commissioner and to that of the governor-general of Kwangtung and Kwangsi be taken charge of by Pehkwei; and let the office of governor of Kwangtung be temporarily filled by Kiang Kwohlin. This is from the Emperor.

Dated, 12th moon, 14th day.
(Jany. 28th, 1858.)

NOTES.

The antecedents of some of the above-named officers are very well known, and need not here be noticed.

Hwang Tsungluen is a native of the province of Fuhkien; in 1851 he held the office of provincial judge, or commissioner of justice in the province of Chehkiang; and in 1853 was treasurer or commissioner of finance in the province of Kansah. He is now, if we mistake not, holding the office of governor-general in Szechuen. To which of the two great political parties he adheres we do not know; we are inclined to think, however, that he is opposed to the liberal party of which Kiying and Muhelangah were leaders, and if so he is probably a leading man in the present hostile party, that upholds the old exclusive policy.

Muhkitenar is a Manchu, and so also is *Changling*; *Pehkwei* is a Mongolian, as is likewise *Chwangki*; *Hangki* is a member of the imperial household; *Kiang Kwohlin* is a Chinese, a native of Szechuen; and *Chen Kiyin* is a Chinese and a native of the province of Kweichau.

In the two Edicts, given above, there is nothing to indicate the date of the memorial on which they are founded; the report of the commandant and governor may have been made, and probably was sent off for Peking, prior to the time those two officers were made prisoners.

It would appear from what has occurred during the past week, that Shanghai will for the future occupy a more conspicuous position in the present state of political affairs, than it has done heret-fore. On Sunday last Mr. Oliphant, and Visconte G. de Contades attachés of the joint embassy of the two belligerent Powers—England and France, arrived here, being the bearers of a letter for transmission to the Emperor of China. It seems that the channel through which this important missive is to be sent, is the Governor-general of this province — Chekeang. After having given a preliminary intimation to the authorities at Shanghai of their intention to proceed to the provincial capital, Soochow, the two attachés of the respective embassies, accompanied by the Consuls of England and France, and also by the Consular agent of America, left Shanghai on the afternoon of Wednesday, and proceeded up the river on their way to Soochow.

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If it be true that they have gone to Soochow in order to find the Governor-general, into whose hands, it seems they are instructed to deliver the letter—they, may very probably meet with a disappointment.

The proper official residence of the Chief magistrate of this province is Nankin; but t at being at present in the hands of the rebels, we are informed that Chang-chau, and not Soochow has been selected by him for the temporary seat of the provincial government. The chances then are, that on their arrival at Soochow the mission will only find the Foutai there. This mistake, if it has been made, would have been avoided had the Foutai of Shanghai been here—but it so happened that he has been absent at Soochow, and did not return until the evening of the day they left. We learn that his Excellency has since proceeded again to Soochow.

The regular monthly meeting of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, was held at the Library Rooms on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. at 8 o'clock.

Robt. Hart, Esq., of the British Consulate, Ningpo, was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

A Paper was then read by the Rev. E. W. Syle on the "Musical Notation of the Chinese," in which it was shewn that, contrary to a statement in Du Halde, the Chinese do possess a very creditable system for writing music, superior to that of the Greeks, and not differing in principle from Guido's system of *Solmization*. The Chinese method was illustrated by some common tunes familiar to all learners, and by the transfer, to the Chinese notation, of our own—"In my Cottage near a wood." The more elaborate method of combining words and music, as used by the Chinese was also exhibited.

A small Chinese musical instrument called the *Sung* was analyzed and shewn to be the same thing in principle with our Accordeons, Harmoniums, &c.

(Communicated.)

We are sure the majority of the foreign community will be glad to learn, that the Amateur Theatrical Corps are busily preparing a fresh treat for them, which, a whisper from a competent authority—although not the call-boy, informed us, will most likely take place early next month. Under favor of our friend behind the scenes, we have been permitted to glance at the draft of the play bill, and, although a proper sense of the confidence reposed in our discretion, and secrecy prevents us from divulging particulars, we can assure our readers, that both the pieces chosen, and the cast of characters in them, are such, as to give certain promise of a delightful evening.

H. M. Screw Steam-corvette *Highflyer*, Capt. Chas. F. A. Shadwell, after being caulked and undergoing some repairs at Hongkong will come up to relieve *Pique*, which ship will, we believe, then proceed to England.

The "Catherine Jamieson."—Some circumstances connected with the abandonment of this vessel, known to parties here, and communicated to us, throw considerable discredit on the deposition made by the late second mate that she had been wilfully lost, as mentioned in our last issue. The man has been sent back again from this Consulate to Ningpo. We suppose, between the two, no further investigation into the matter will take place, though there can be no doubt that the accuser or the accused should be brought to justice.

Accidents and Offences.—On Tuesday last, as a spar was being hoisted aloft on board the British ship *Theseion*, a seaman thinking it would drop into a sampan alongside ran, to look over the bulwarks, when it unfortunately fell on the poor fellow and killed him.

On the night of Thursday, the 25th inst., a bloody affray occurred in one of the small villages, just north of the New bridge over the Suchau creek, about midway between the British and the American Consulates. One of the villagers is already dead, and another is very severely, if not mortally, wounded. The perpetrators of these horrible deeds are foreigners and are now in custody.

On the same evening three drunken seamen broke into a China man's house, in the French settlement and seriously wounded one of the inmates.

Since the above was in type we have heard that the wounded man spoken of has also died. We shall give the minutes of the inquests next week.

NOTES ON EMBASSIES.

In the two documents which we have given, as the reply of the emperor to the English king's letter, there is not much to inspire confidence, as to any favourable impression having been produced at the Celestial court; but the Chinese are shrewd diplomatists, and probably stand unrivalled in the art of concealing their real sentiments. They affected to treat the whole affair as a mission of congratulation, and taking refuge in the obscurity of official technicalities, but imperfectly understood at that time by foreigners, they were successful in leading the nation to believe, that Britain had so far emerged from a state of barbarism, as to be able to send a tribute embassage to the court of universal sovereignty. Henceforth the name of Ying-keih-le must be enrolled among the tribute bearers from the West, in company with their brethren of Holland and Russia. No doubt this policy was carefully concealed from the strangers from afar, when his excellency the ambassador was given to understand "how welcome to the emperor the return of an English minister to his court would be." The feeling produced by the event seems on the whole to have been favourable in England, and with a view still further to strengthen the bond of amicable relationship between the two countries, a letter and presents from king George were despatched to the emperor of China in 1795. The English epistle was accompanied by a translation into Chinese. The latter being probably informal in some particulars, and faulty in the composition, was not allowed to meet the imperial eye, the Canton mandarins aided by a native linguist having undertaken to re-translate it in their own peculiar style; the result of which purgation was the obsequious document which we give below:—

"Statement, enclosing the English tribute memorial, by Chou, *Governor general of Canton, and* Shoo, *Officer of Canton Customs.* Keenlung, *60th year, 12th month. (January, 1796.)*

"This statement respecting the memorial and tribute presented by the English nation, is transmitted to the throne, with the desire to receive the imperial will. The proprietor of the foreign trading establishment, Tsa She-wan and others have petitioned, saying 'that the English factory chief (Po-lang) Sir Francis Baring had sent in a declaration to the effect that, the king of his country has respectfully forwarded a memorial for the great emperor, with articles of the productions of his country, which have been brought to Canton, by his national vessel;—desiring that he may be admitted to a personal interview with the Governor-general and chief officer of customs, by whom his memorial and tribute may be forwarded to the throne, &c."—We your servants having ordered the said Factory chief to the interview, he brought a memorial and duplicate brought from the foreign character, with a version in the Chinese character, written by some one in his own country, and all the articles of tribute. Your ministers having examined these together, found that although the Chinese version of the memorial was neatly written in the native character, the composition was so exceedingly faulty, that it was difficult to make sense of it; and having called a linguist, who understands the English character, we compared the English duplicate with the Chinese version, and have made a new translation accordingly. Your servants find from this document, that a tribute envoy from the said king reached the capital with the former envoy, and having experienced the generosity and commiseration of your august majesty, besides being rewarded with overflowing liberality, this has excited emotions of unbounded joy; a memorial has in consequence been prepared and forwarded with some national productions, in order to testify his respectful sincerity. The document also expresses that in the former year, when the Celestial empire sent troops to (*Teih-mein*) Tibet, his country sent forces to assist. That occurrence having taken place after the tribute envoy had started on his voyage, the latter was ignorant of the matter; which accounts for his not having adverted to it in the present memorial. Your august majesty's sagacity vants enquired of the said Factory Chief, where this place called Tibet was situated, to which he replied that it lay to the north west of China, and bordering on the ocean that washed the English territories. This Tibet then must be the Ghoorka country. As to what he says about having sent forces to assist, his expressions are respectfully obedient in the extreme, and his intentions are strictly correct. When foreign nations look towards our transforming power, and testify their sincerity, they are also attracted by the wide-spreading influence of our national dignity. But hitherto whenever a nation has forwarded tribute, they have always sent a memorial together bearing an address. Now the said country has sent no tribute envoy to Canton, but the memorial and tribute have been brought by the said Factory chief, who has requested your servants to forward them. That however being inconsistent with the regulations, we have carefully drawn up a catalogue of the articles, and together with the three original memorials, have respectfully sent up this statement for Imperial inspection. Should your majesty de gn to accept the articles of tribute, when your servants receive the Imperial commands, we will despatch official messengers to convey them to the capital."

Foreign memorial, translated in the Chinese character, in the 60th year of Keen-lung.

"George, king of England, and governor of France and Ireland, sends up this statement to the great monarch of the Celestial empire.—My kinsman and counsellor Macartney, having returned from the capital of the Celestial empire, has brought a letter from the Great emperor; the spirit of which communication, reflects the Imperial favour; so that my heart is moved with extreme gratitude and delight. The presents which were sent by the tribute envoy, your Imperial highness has condescended to accept; and the several objects conferred by your Imperial highness, have been received with the greatest respect, so that my heart is moved by the thoughtful care of your August majesty. Although we are separated by a double ocean, the object we mainly desire, is peace and tranquility between our nations, and rest and security for the people. Your Imperial majesty deigns to intimate that such of our people as come to China for purposes of commerce, shall enjoy peace, and be treated with consideration, which is an extreme display of Celestial favour. Although the people of the Celestial empire cannot ordinarily come to my country to trade, yet should any come, I will exhaust every effort, to treat them in a similar manner. I have given orders to the superintendents of the several ports of India, that should they meet with any of the people, civil or military of the Celestial empire, they must be careful to treat them as dear friends. Formerly when the Celestial empire sent a military force to Tibet, our troops also lent their aid. On the occasion when our tribute envoy went to Peking, we had not received the news from Hindostan; hence he did not set forth a statement to your majesty regarding it. In future when an opportunity offers, you may rely on the sincerity of my heart. The tribute envoy having returned, spoke of the venerable tranquility of your August majesty, and the hope expressed by your majesty that in future years, I relying upon the blessings of your favour, might enjoy a like happy reign. My heart is truly excited with emotions of delight, and it is my hope that China and foreign nations may together long enjoy the Celestial favour. With obedient intention, I have sent a few of the productions of my country, which it is my humble request that you will deign to accept.

"Sent from the metropolis of England, in the year 1795, June 20th."

The message of President Buchanan, delivered at Washington on the 8th of December last, occupying more than seven columns of the *Times* is too long for our small journal. Many of the questions, of which it treats would have little interest for most of our readers. But at this moment, when the effects of the monetary crises in America and Europe are being so sorely felt, the review of the late financial difficulties is worthy of attention and we insert that portion of it which points to the cause of the revulsion.

After a congratulatory address on the natural prosperity of the country, the President thus proceeds:—

In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful labourers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, while the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session: but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

THE FINANCIAL REVULSION.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented. In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of 1,400 irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the Constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a Government endowed with the sovereign attribute of regulating and equalizing the value of money should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of Government to insure to the people a sound currency, and to watch over the amount of this ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the paper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and thousands of individuals as well as communities are exposed to the consequences.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the Federal Constitution which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been disowned from the coining power, and virtually transferred to more than 1,400 State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interests of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against illegal issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks should hold an amount of United States' or State securities equal to their notes in circulation, and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues, and in times of pressure, as we have seen, is a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks should hold an amount of United States' or State securities equal to their notes in circulation, and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues, and in times of pressure, as we have seen, is a worthless reed to lean upon. As

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

1557—Atkinson's Oriental and Western Siberia.
1558—Livingstone's Travels in South Africa.
1562—Revue des Deux Mondes—Annuaire 1857.
1565—Quatrefage's Rambles of a Naturalist. [2 vols.
1569—The Marquis of Normanby's a year of Revolution, 2 vols.
1570—Crokers Essays on the French Revolution.
1575—Rides and Reveries of Esop Smith, by M. F. Tupper.
1578—Gosse's Omphalos.
1584—Murray's Life of Banim.
1593—Buckles History of Civilization.
1607—Isaac Taylor's The World of Mind.
1615—Hue's Christianity in Chinese Tartary,
1635—Marco Polo's Travels. [2 vols.
1643—Thomas' Historical Notes 1500 a 1714.
1647—Percy's Reliques, 3 vols. [3 vols.
1650—The Young Widow, by R. M. Daniels, Parlour Library No. 175.

Shanghae, February 22d, 1858.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *March*, 1857, *from* observations taken by a self registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night: and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for the past 7 years.

MARCH 1857.
8 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	45	31	17	60	46
2	48	31	18	56	45
3	50	38	19	58	48
4	50	40	20	55	48
5	50	42	21	56	46
6	45	50	22	55	39
7	45	40	23	53	39
8	50	35	24	50	41
9	54	35	25	53	47
10	62	40	26	56	50
11	62	41	27	65	48
12	72	48	28	53	42
13	66	53	29	53	45
14	60	40	30	52	41
15	56	43	31	50	37
16	58	46			

Average of last 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 51, *Min.* 41. Rainy days 10.71.

To be continued monthly.

BEAUTY.

There's beauty in the rising sun
That gilds the early dawn;
There's beauty in the laughing flowers
That bloom upon the lawn;
And in the pearly gems that stud
The rosy lips of each bright bud.

There's beauty in the towering hills
That lift each flinty crest
High up amid the wrangling stars,
And where the storm spends rest,
Or wreathe around each giant rock,
Ere bursts the lightning's withering stroke.

There's beauty in the minstrel brook,
That, sighing, struts along;
There's beauty in the wild bird's note
That fills the woods with song;
There's beauty in the calm blue sky,
That thrills with nature's harmony.

There's beauty in the calm blue sky,
And in the lowly sod,
Where lovely crowds of visions white
Are smiling up to God!
There's beauty in the ocean's breast,
When all his waves are hushed to rest.

There's beauty in the solemn wood,
When in the tranquil night
The chequered moonbeams trembling fall
In threads of silvery light;
There's beauty in the starry crowds
That gleam from out the ether clouds.

There's beauty in the sunny smile
Of woman's beaming eye;
There's beauty in her blushing cheek,
When those she loves are nigh;
When deep-drawn sighs their loves reveal,
And burning lips their fond vows seal!

There's beauty in the silent calm,
And in the howling storm;
There's beauty in the starlit sea,
And in the rainbow's form,
That gleams from out the tempest wild,
As lovely as a sleeping child!

Fair beauty sits enthroned in love,
On ocean, earth and air,
And in that land where angels dwell,
Sweet beauty's home is there;
For God in beauty is arrayed,
And beauty is but God displayed!
—*Cork Constitution.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
SHANGHAI ALMANAC for 1858.
LIST OF HONGS AND RESIDENTS—*Corrected to January 1858.*
DESPATCH CIRCULARS—*Do. Do.*
BILLS OF LADING per P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS *(with newest alteration)* for EUROPE, INDIA, and COASTWISE.
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actaeon [new]	frigate	26	200		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Bellerophon	80-pitnl ship	6	100		J. R. Rudd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		{ Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Lieut. Wm. Arthur
Clown	gun boat	2	37	10	Lieut W. Lee
Commorant	screw gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos Saumarez
Coromandel	screw vessel	3	60	60	Lieut S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	screw sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do.	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	screw corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do.	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	paddl-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	paddl-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	22		Dr. Burn
Hesper	screw sloop	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	screw corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	screw sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Indefatigable	paddl-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do.	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do.	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do.	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	do.	27	400		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	screw ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	screw gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pigue	frigate	40	250		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Sampson	paddl-whl st frig	6	200	467	Hon. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	screw ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	3	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	do.	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do.	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	screw vessel	6	91	200	Sund. G. Cresswell
Tribune	screw st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	paddl-whl st vessl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Wat-hlet	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitbed
Woodcock	do.	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Coiville
Capricieuse	do.				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thuyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do.				de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chemez
Nemesis	frigate	50			{ Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	do.	8			Vegnaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		{ Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Tschichatcheff

N.B—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb 20	Formosa	B. str.	750	Rogers	{ Hongkong Amoy	Feb 14 .. 16	{ Mails. Op. for.	E. Warden, P and O. Agent
.. 20	Thracian	B. ship	537	Luckes	Sydney	Nov 28	Coal	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Diana	Da. sh	350	Nissen	Bankok	Dec 19	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 21	Mississippi	U.S.Str		Nicholson	Hongkong	Feb 13		
.. 22	Competitor	A. ship	871	White	Swatow	.. 8	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 21	Hellespont	B str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	.. 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 23	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	.. —	do	Monereiff, Grove and Co
.. 24	Herculean	B. ship	550	Bell	Hongkong	.. 5	do	Dent, Beale and Co

PASSENGERS—Per *Formosa*, Mr. & Mrs. Moule; Vte. Gaston de Contades; Messrs. Oliphant, Hallance, Macy, and Vail. Per *Hellespont*, Mr. J. Whitall.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Feb 18	Cæsarewitsch	Rus. sh	580	Jurgan	Cronstadt	Tea	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Yang-tze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood*	B. str	650	Browne	Amoy & H'kong	Silk & Sn	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 22	Montrose	Sw. bk	551	Olson	Singapore	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 25	Algonquin	A. bark	641	Gibbs	Swatow	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams and Co

PASSENGERS—Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. J. C. Sillar, Jas. Bowman and H. Newby.

* With Mails.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	552		P. F. Cunn and Co
Emily Jane	B. schr	127	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Falkstone	B. ship	695		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B bark	584	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. ship	2??	Sargent	Peninguier Frohard Cunn and Co
Swallow	B. bark	342	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B bark	472	Cobb	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Janv.	*Febv.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	21	24	13	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	21	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 25	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	3	12	3	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	3	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	14	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	18 & 29	—	3 & 29	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	{ 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Sentari, 22d Sept.;—Sea Star, 21st Oct.;—Excelsior, 4th Nov.; Lady McDonald, 17th do.; Maury, 27th do.; Red Riding Hood, 28th do.;—Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; and Julia, 24th do.

From *Liverpool*—Cleopatra, 21st May; John Allison, 26th do.;—Confucius, 12th Oct.; Star of the East, 30th do.;—and Jubilee, 5th Dec.

From *Shields*, Hannah, 1st July.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct.

From *Boston*—Edith Rose, 14th Nov.; and Cossack, 20th do.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	Feb 13	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Jas: MacDonald	London	Early
Acastus	Jan 30	B. bark	436	Hogarth	Gilman and Co		
Arrolito	Nov 3	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Lindsay and Co		
Bangkok	Feb 10	B. bark	310	Cowie	Jas. Bowman and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Berengaria	Feb 9	B. bark	412	Tyleson	A. R. Tilly	Hongkong	Early
Bisbio	Feb 7	B. ship	582	Crosbie	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Black River Packet	Feb 9	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilly	Amoy	Early
C. E. Tilton	Feb 11	A. bark	448	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Carausius	Feb 18	B. ship	510	Copon	E. Warden		
Competitor	Feb 21	A. ship	871	White	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Diana	Feb 21	Da. sh.	350	Nilsen	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Early
Formosa	Feb 20	B. str	750	Rogers	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Amoy & H'kong	6th prox*
Gen. Washington	Feb 4	B. ship	411	Faithful	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Hellespont	Feb 21	B. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	23d 26th
Henriette Helena	Jan 24	Da. sh.	833	Iversen	Siemsern and Co	Hongkong	23d 26th
Herculean	Feb 21	B. ship	550	Bell	Dent, Beale and Co		
Hong Ho	Feb 13	B. ship	600	Cowell	Monereiff, Grove and Co		
Juvinelhe	Feb 4	B. ship	657	Wilson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
James Lemon	Feb 6	B. ship	485	Macauley	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	Early
Lord Hungerford	Feb 12	B. ship	758	Hurst	Russell and Co	Singapore	Early
Lotus	Feb 11	A. ship	660	Leckie	Russell and Co	Manila	15 prox.
Louisa	Feb 11	B. bark	272	Oliver	Dent, Beale and Co	Amoy & S'tow	23d 26th
Magnet	Feb 9	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobbs	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		Dent, Beale and Co		
Oscar	Feb 11	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Prince Regent	Jan 26	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilly	Amoy & Sing.	
Psyche	Feb 11	Da. bk.	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Queensberry	Feb 2	B. ship	635	Cassady	Monereiff, Grove and Co	Swatow	Early
Regerwaard	Feb 13	Du. bk	459	Brulgour	Harkort and Co	Amoy	Early
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co		
Rory O'More	Feb 11	B. bark	296	Church	Gilman and Co	Amoy	Early
Shamrock	Feb 14	B. str	430	O'Sullivan	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 14	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Serita	Feb 13	B. bark	372	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Thomas A. Cole	Feb 14	B. ship	586	Adams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thracian	Feb 20	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung-yu	Jan 4	A. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	23d prox.
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Wild Wave	Feb 22	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Monereiff, Grove and Co	Fuchau	Early
Woodlark	Feb 10	B. brig	203	Taylor	A. Connolly	Manila	Early

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales.*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,425
1845-46			12,459,984	15,192
1846-47			12,894,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,412	21,176
1848-49			18,302,074	18,124
1849-50			22,263,370	15,237
1850-51			26,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,621
1852-53			68,131,000	29,976
1853-54			50,343,847	34,329
1854-55	45,385,816	34,885,429	80,221,245	33,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	37,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,701	40,914,390	32,166

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales.*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales.*
1847-48			11,372,143	19,317	238,636	1,511,551	1,749,787	
1848-49			12,316,567	15,945	616,257	2,270,073	2,886,332	35
1849-50			13,867,179	12,167	1,648,429	3,291,879	4,940,308	215
1850-51			21,687,816	15,725	2,751,997	7,546,611	11,098,510	230
1851-52			31,223,000	20,333	5,600,000	14,100,000	18,800,000	278
1852-53			58,661,100	24,802	2,934,700	19,254,600	22,988,300	514
1853-54			29,354,188	25,134	3,189,700	15,581,240	18,770,940	1,195
1854-55	39,386,059	10,128,016	50,014,075	33,965	1,451,587	22,587,108	25,738,881	1,500
1855-56	21,668,139	8,543,824	33,211,851	36,275	289,147	20,650,537	20,939,975	1,188
1856-57	10,667,984	19,794,187	31,101,521	30,523	381,553	16,886,372	17,268,121	1,643

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1856, to 30th June, 1857. Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,667,984	10,794,187	21,401,571	24,758*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				25,758*
AUSTRALIA,	286,111	183,376	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		273,026	273,026	
THE CONTINENT,		203,153	1,198,979	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,372	17,268,125	1,672
Total	12,470,686	28,443,701	40,914,390	32,166

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				12,737,311	2,631,486	16,268,797	23,114
Jan 10	Britannia		552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	258
.. 15	Harkaway		598	London	734,619	296,676	1,031,115	281
.. 16	Harewood		862	London	407,302	93,525	498,827	356
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester		373	London	424,037	7,892	431,921	41
.. 12	Vanguard		626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 13	Anglo Saxon		700	London	635,3??	217,592	852,910	651
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson		944	London	742,179	324,394	1,066,773	887

EXPORT of TEA and SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Pcuds	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172.01	{ 5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	.. do		1,096,360	1,096,360			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	.. do		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	.. do		706,718	706,718	1871		200

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 26	Cambaia	456	Montreal	43,911	584,148	628,062

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Africa	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 15	Bianca	242	Melbourne *via* Fuchau	78,173	4,320	82,493
Jan 24	Lemuells	493	Sydney			392,165

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to the CONTINENT, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *via* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,330	96,717	420,947	98

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,579
Jan 7	Yang-tze. str.	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.	322	do.	260
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	38
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	16
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood,	650	do.	119

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